PRICE FIVE CENTS.

GENERAL BROOKE'S APPOINTMENTS TWO THOUSAND INTRENCHED REBELS

GIVE GENERAL SATISFACTION.

VANA-BILIOUS ANTI-AMERICAN TALK

CANDIDATES FOR CIVIL GOVERNOR OF HA-

IBY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE. Havana, May 6.-Governor-General Brooke's Supreme Court appointments seem to have gonians, who were hurt in yesterday's fight, begiven very general satisfaction so far. They have escaped unfriendly criticism from either pro-American or anti-American sources, and when no fault is found with the Military Government's policy by the finical censors who control the native organs of opinion, it is safe to assume that no plausible basis of complaint exists. In its personnel the new court of final appeal is eminently conservative and respectable, and of fts representative character there can be no Two of the Associate Judges come from Eastern Cuba, which, until now, has had practically no share in insular administration, either legal or executive, and which is still without a

voice in the Insular Cabinet or Council of Sec-CANDIDATES FOR CIVIL GOVERNOR.

The nomination of Frederico Mora as Fiscal of the Supreme Court leaves vacant the post of Civil Governor of Havana. There are numerous candidates for Senor Mora's former place, among them Generals Alejandro Rodriguez, Ruiz Rivera and Emilio Nunez, and Not only is this expectation based on private Colonel Carlos Cespedes, of the Cuban Army, and Dr. Diego Tamayo, the ex-vice-president of the Military Assembly. All five of these aspirants are attached to the Gomez wing of the MacArthur's and Lawton's campaigns. military party. The three Generals and Colonel | Commission's reports indicate that the insur-Cespedes are now serving on the committee which is assisting General Gomez to disband the | breakdown of their struggle, and are simply army. Dr. Tamayo is a civilian of distinction, striving, by protracting their resistance, to sewho played a prominent part in organizing the cure the most liberal terms possible in the erec-Cuban insurrection, and who resigned his seat in tion of a government. They have not in any the Assembly when that body undertook to dis- diplomatic sense acknowledged the sovereignty place Gomez as Commander-in-Chief of the Cu- of the United States, but have recognized the ban forces. The next Civil Governor chosen physical domination of the American military will have jurisdiction over both Havana City and Havana Province, subject within the city of independence, even at the last moment it is lines to the military supervision of General Lud- not doubted that they will readily accept any low, and without to that of General Lee. GENERAL LUDLOW'S VALUABLE SERVICES.

Rumors continue to reach Havana of General Ludlow's possible recall to the United States. It is an open secret that General Ludlow would welcome a transfer to Manila or elsewhere, but his services here are apparently too valuable to be dispensed with.

RELIEF WORK OF THE RED CROSS. The relief work of the Red Cross and other American charitable organizations is to be carried on actively through the rainy season. Miss Clara Barton, who arrived here yesterday, has made plans for the establishment of a system of children's hospitals in the chief towns of the Island. Six trained nurses came with Miss Barton from Miami, and five more are to follow. Miss Barton wishes to relieve the military hospitals as far as practicable of the care of minor children, and her nurses are all experts in the treatment of diseases incident to youth. A special shipment of Red Cross hospital supplies is expected next week.

Mies Laura D. Gill, of Northampton, Mass., is in Cuba on a somewhat similar philanthropic mission. She represents a society organized by Bishop Doane, of Albany; Cleveland Dodge, of New-York City; General Francis V. Greene and others, which is planning to open a number of orphan asylums, in which a practical American education can be given to Cuban boys and girls. There is a vast field here for educational work of this sort, and no form of American missionary effort will produce more lasting and more

ficial results. AN ANTI-AMERICAN EDITOR.

These and other steps toward Americanization in Cuba are likely to grate on the prejudices of the native politicians, whose present rallying ery is "Cuba for the Cubans!" "La Discusion," one of the orators at the anti-Gomez dinner at the Inglaterra Hotel last Thursday, has just published a bitter article under the title "Intervention or Absorption?" in which it laments the many innovations the Americans have already made in the Cuban social and political order. "In our social and private life," it complains, "we are threatened with the extinction of everything that is Spanish or Cuban." "La Discusion" especially deplores the necessity for using English in the transaction of official business. On this point its complaint has much foundation, for the American civil and military authorities have so far failed to enforce as a test of fitness for holding office at least a passable acquaintance with the Spanish tongue. Were such a test to be applied in the Cuban departments business would be immensely facilitated and a far friendlier feeling toward American office-holders would prevail.

GENERAL SANGER COMING HOME. General Sanger, General Wilson's chief of staff in the Matanzas-Santa Clara Department, called on General Brooke to-day to say goodby before returning to the United States. General

Sanger will sail from Matanzas on May 10. PAYMENT TO THE CUBAN ARMY. Payment to the Cuban Army of the \$3,000,000 fund now on the Burnside will probably be be-

CUSTOMS COLLECTIONS IN CUBA. Washington, May 6.-Reports received by Acting Secretary Meikeljohn show the average weekly collections in Cuba for the last five weeks to be \$256.52 The collections at the port of Havana for the week ending April 29 of \$244.339 exceed those of any previous week by \$20.253, and are only \$40.353 less than the weekly average for the whole island for the five weeks named.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS FROM HAVANA. The Ward Line steamer Vigilancia, Captain Reyholds, from Mexican ports, via Havana, May 2, arfived at Quarantine yesterday afternoon. She brought sixty-six passengers from Mexican ports and thirty-six cabin passengers and 500 discharged soldiers from Havana. The soldiers were transferred to Hoffman Island, and also the Havana cabin passengers, who were not provided with certificates of acclimation.

GENERAL GREENWOOD RETURNS. Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamer Santiago from Southern Cuban ports General A. G. Greenwood and Captain R.

ATTEMPTS TO BURN MANILA. Washington, May 6 .- The Adjutant-General is

in receipt of a private letter, dated March 21, from General Otis, in which he remarks: The insurgents fight with fire more than anything else, and their repeated attempts to burn up Manila have only been frustrated by the constant efforts of the Provost-Marshal and his

Everybody here is comparatively happy. The best of feeling prevails among the troops; no quarrels, no bickering, but all work cheerfully to secure what the Government desires.

The Steamer 'Monmouth' will begin running May 3 leaving New York at 10:60 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. for Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, Long Branch &c., arriving New York, 2:35 A. M. and 3:50 P. M. Beginning May 6, Central Railroad of New Jersey, All Rail train, leaving New York, Liberty street, at 1:45 P. M.; South Ferry, 1:50 P. M., will run through to Long Branch and Point Pleasant.—Adv.

CUBA'S SUPREME COURT. LAWTON PUSHES FORWARD. BUREAU AGAINST BUREAU. BEATING BRITISH RIVALS.

EASILY ROUTED-MACARTHUR AT SAN FERNANDO.

Manila, May 6, 4:15 p. m.-Major-General Lawton's column advanced to a position two and a half miles north of Balinag to-day. fore making a forward movement General Lawthe Minnesota Regiment and one of the Oresides twenty sick men. They were sent by way of Malolos

General Lawton's advance was met with only slight opposition. Outside of Maasin two thousand rebels who occupied an intrenched position were routed in short order.

Many corpses of rebels have been discovered in the river at San Tomas. Scores of rifles and other arms have been recovered from the river, into which they were thrown by the retreating

Major-General MacArthur's division is resting at San Fernando, making in the mean time extensive reconnoissances.

INSURRECTION ABOUT TO END.

THAT IS THE CONFIDENT EXPECTATION OF OFFICIALS IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, May 6 .- The officials of the State and War departments are looking for a speedy collapse of the insurrection in the Philippines. advices from the Philippine Commission as to the negotiations with the insurgent representagents have at last recognized the inevitable forces, and while they have talked more or less proposition looking to a protectorate, President's instructions, however, are clear on this point, and the Commission understands that it is to make no promises that will deprive Congress of a free hand in disposing of the future of the Philippines.

FILIPINOS LOOKING FOR OFFICES. It is believed that the purpose of the Filipinos is to make sure that whatever form of government is adopted will afford lucrative and influential places for the many ambitious leaders, The Administration sees nothing in this aspira-tion irreconcilable with a firm government over tion irreconcilable with a firm government over the islands by the United States, the opportunity for the Fliipinos being found in a liberal pro-vision for municipal and even provincial native government. United States officials properly distributed throughout the islands in superv ory capacities, charged to interfere as little as possible with local affairs so long as they are conducted without abuses, and a few garrisons conducted without abuses, and a few garrisons of troops at strategic points supported by a naval contingent, it is thought by officials here, may prove to be all that is necessary for the effective maintenance of sovereignty over the islands, while meeting the native appirations for home rule. The Phillipping Computation is been all the properties of the property of the properties of the home rule. The Philippine Commission has been instructed on these points, and President Schurman especially is sanguine of the Commission's ability to seems the commission's ability to secure the acceptance of these condi-tions by the insurgenta.

PROGRESS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Aside from the encouragement conveyed by the progress of the peace negotiations, the officials find a bright promise in the rapid development of the military campaign. The press re- load arrived. I am not sure whether it was ports announcing that Lawton is meeting with consigned to the Evacuation Commission, to slight resistance in his movement northward, that the insurgents are fleeing before him, and, more important still, that they are casting away their arms, are facts tending to indicate the approach of the end. The throwing away of the arms is said by naval officers to be the result of the Navy's effort to cut off the supply of ammunition for the insurgents. Without ammunition there would be no inducement to carry the weapons. Army officers say that it is either lack of ammunition or a breaking down of their courage that has led the Filipinos to abandon light resistance in his movement courage that has led the Filipinos to abandon

Moving northward from Balinag, Lawton is apparently converging with his forces upon Moving horthward from Bannag, Bawton is apparently converging with his forces upon Mount Arayat, distant about sixteen miles, the point at the bend of the Rio Grande, where Otis predicted that the insurgents would make their last stand. With MacArthur mc/ing northward from San Fernando, the two columns should meet before this last insurgent stronghold withmeet before this last insurgent stronghold with-in about four days, if they encounter no more than the ordinary opposition, so that even if diplomacy fails, there is hope of the collapse of the rebellion from purely military reasons within a week or ten days

CASUALTIES REPORTED BY GEN. OTIS. Washington, May 6.—General Otis reports the following casualties:

KILLED.

Twentieth Kansas—May 4, Company G, Second Lleuten-ant WILLIAM A, M'TAGGART; Company H, Private MERTON WILCOX. MERTON WILLOWS First Nebraska—Company G, Privates JAMES SPIORY; Company L, WILLIAM BELLDEN.

First Montana - Company K, Private THOMAS SCALLEN. WOUNDED.

Twentieth Kansas—Colonel FREDERICK FUNSTON, hand, moderate; Company C. Captain WILLIAM S. ALBRIGHT, High, moderate; Sergeant-Major CASSIUS WARNER, hand, moderate; Company D. Sergeant JOSEPH ROBINSON, leg, slight; Company R. Comporals ELVIE ALLISON, foot, slight; Company H. EENLAMIN OLIVER, thigh, slight; Company H. EENLAMIN CHIVER, the high, slight; Company H. FRANK SAMPLE, head, gevere; Privates WILLIAM LANTOCHEN, Ruee, severe; Company H. WILLIAM DOUGAL, shoulder, severe; Company H. WILLIAM DAVIDSON, leg, severe; Company I. CHRISTOPHER CLAPP, ir., chest, severe; Band, BENJAMIN CONCHMA, lung, severe.

Engineer Corps-Private FREDERICK H. BUTTNER, head, severe.

head, severe.

First Nebraska—Company E, Privates H, F, DUNNING, thigh, severe; Company E, JOHN C, HOVER, abdomen, severe; Company I, PETER MADSEN, abdomen, severe; Company K, WILLIAM I, JOHNSON, knee, moderate; GRANT CHINN, less severe; Company L, WILLARD B, MASON, blp. slight.

First Montana—Company K, Captain THOMAS S, DILLON, chest, severe; Privates BRUCE BELKNAP, breast, slight; Company C, FREDERICK W, SMITH, est, moderate.

First South Dakota—Company E, Musician ROBERT VAN HOOK, leg. severe.

VAN HOOK, leg. severe.

Fifty-first lowa Company C, Corporal JOHN CUSHING, scalp, slight; Company E, Privates EVERETT BRONSON, abdomen, slight; Company H, CHARLES BORDEN, heel, slight.

Second Oregon—Company I, Private JOHN T, REEVES, knee, moderate; Company K, Corporal EDGAR CHAMBERLAIN, thigh, moderate.

THE BENNINGTON AGROUND FOR A TIME Washington, May 6.-The following dispatch has been received at the Navy Department:

Secretary Navy, Washington: Fecretary Navy, Washington:
The Bennington grounded, shoai not on chart, on north side of Panay, Philippine Islands. Came off twenty-three hours later. Has been examined by divers. Damage is not serious, but is necessary to work vessel. I have sent to Hong Kong. No blame attached to any one.

DEWEY.

AGUINALDO'S SPANISH PRISONERS. Madrid, May 6.-In view of Aguinaldo's refusal to negotiate with Spain for the release of Spanish prisoners, the Government of Spain has asked the French Government to arrange for fresh negotiations at Washington through the French Ambassador there, M. Jules Cambon, for the release of the prisoners according to the stipulations of the Paris Treaty of Peace.

SPANISH GUNS AND MONEY RETURNED. Madrid, May 6.-General Rios, Spain's principal commander in the Philippines, telegraphs that General Otis has returned the Spanish artillery and money captured in Manila by the

MENT METHODS IN CUBA.

CLASHES OF AUTHORITY WHICH RESULTED IN IMPORTANT WORK HAVING TO BE DONE OVER AGAIN-THE BU-

REAUCRATS OFFENDED.

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, May 6 .- A recent dispatch in The Tribune giving some particulars of War Department bureaucracy in Cuba has not been pleasing to the bureaucrats in the Department. Nevertheless, there are additional chapters which might be given. The American civilian who related his observations adds a few more illus-

"I forgot," he said, "about several things, but they have been brought to my mind by my friends in the Department, who are objecting to these plain tales of how one bureau upsets another and how one commander ignores everything that some other commander does. During the whole winter in Cuba I never found a military officer who was satisfied with what his predecessor had done. So his first business would be to upset what had been done, and go about it in a different way.

"Now, there was the Havana police system General F. V. Greene during his temporary and provisional term had started to organize the police force after American methods. Well, of ourse, when General Ludlow came in there had to change the camp sites. Then there were the street-cleaning experiments and the sanitary regulations. All this had to be done over again on a different basis. General Ludlow been doing remarkably well, and is entitled to much credit, but I suppose he would say that he wouldn't have done so well if he hadn't got some bureau permission to upset what had been done before him and follow his own plans. COLONEL BLISS AND THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

'And that reminds me, as the storyteller says, of the way Colonel Tasker H. Bliss got that old Spanish custom house put in shape so it was without inhaling the foul atmosphere. You know, the custom-house is a building about two hundred years old. The Spaniards never paid the slightest attention to hygienic or sanitary arrangements for it. The first thing Colonel Bliss did on taking possession of the office started in by ordering some plumbing and other urgent sanitary improvements. The first thing he knew he was up against some engineering or medical board or something of that sort. I say 'up against' in a colloquial sense, for Colonel Bliss didn't stay stationary long. I believe he talked some vigorous talk about interference by other branches of the Army with what was not their business. Anyhow, he had the custom house put in sanitary condition. My recollection is that there was some correspondence at the time in which General Ludlow and Colonel Bliss and everybody else exchanged their mosdistinguished consideration for one another and assured the bures a rats in Washington that there was no friction. But, as I remarked before, Colonel Bliss got the custom house put in

LUMBER TIED WITH RED TAPE. "Did you ever hear about the lumber that came floating into Havana Harbor? Well, it seems that some one of the numerous Boards had contracted for the lumber which would be needed for building barracks for the American troops and for other purposes. One day a ship-Governor-General Brooke, to General Fitzhugh none of those military officials who had power to receive it. The agent was in a sweat because after twenty-four hours it would be sub relief, and he had a lot of trouble cabling to the bureaus in Washington without satisfaction. My recollection is that the officials of the port finally winked at his towing it out of the harthe cargo adrift than to pay the fines, duties, etc., which could be legally charged upon it, because the particular Bureau or Board which had ordered it was unable to help out in the

dilemma.

"Then there was another case showing the beauties of red tape when tied around lumber. Though the contracts had been made with the sawmills of the United States for all the lumber that would be needed for the Army in Cuba, it was developed that this did not apply to public works and sanitary improvements under the lirection of the American military authority. The engineering officers in Havana, who were cleaning up and doing other necessary things, needed lumber. The Havana dealers had a corner on all the lumber that was coming, except what all the lumber that was coming, except what was owned by the United States Government. The Havana military administration was not included, apparently, in the United States Gov-ernment, for it was buying lumber at \$33 a thou-sand when lumber was worth about \$14 a thou-sand, and, I suppose, was bought for that or for less by the bureau or Board which had made the

contract with the sawmills.

"One day a Nova Scotia skipper came into port with a cargo of lumber. He was not in the trust formed by the Havana dealers, and could find no purchasers. He thought he ght have a chance to sell to the military au-orities. The officer who was in charge of the local improvements wanted the lumber, but had no power to buy it from this Nova Scotia skip-per, who was willing to sell at \$14 a thousand, inper, who was whing to sen at \$14 a thousand, instead of at the \$33 a thousand which the Havana dealers were demanding and getting. I think he laid the situation before the bureaucrats, who told him nothing could be done, and nothing would have been done if General Ludlow or somebody else holding high command had not come along and ordered the purchase to be made without regard, to the bureaucratic regulations. without regard to the bureaucratic regulations There were a lot of instances of the same kind which to my mind went to show that the internal organization of the War Department might really be modified without endangering the libertles of the American people."

SUFFERINGS OF SPANISH SOLDIERS.

FORCED BY FILIPINOS TO FIGHT AMERI-

WITHOUT FOOD OR WATER. San Francisco, May 6 (Special).-Some of the Philippines who fell into the hands of the Filipinos are related in a letter from an officer of the trans port Roanoke, which arrived at Manila on March 29. When eight miles from Corrigedor Island, on March 25, an open boat was reported between the Roanoke and the shore, the occupants of which were making signals. The boat had outriggers and a small sail, and lying in the bottom were eight

a smail sail, and lying in the bottom were eight. Spanish soldiers. One, who seemed to be a sergeant, waved a white flag. At first Captain Kidston paid little attention to them, but finally he took the boat in tow. No one had any idea of the sufferlags of the soldiers in the boat till rain began to fall, when they all lay on their backs and opened their mouths to catch the drops.

Realizing their plight the captain had the men hofsted on board. They said they had been drifting around under the tropical sun for five days, without food or drink. They were two engineers and six artillerymen. They had escaped from the Filipino camp of five thousand troops, where sixty Spanish engineers and 20 artillerymen had been held in captivity and forced to fight against the Americans. This camp was near Santa Cruz, eighty miles from where they were picked up. They made their way to the seashore and stole a boat. After being out two days hunger and thirst drove them ashore, but they were discovered by the Filipinos, who attacked them. They had no weapons except sharpened bamboo sticks, but with these they kept the natives at bay til they reached

ANOTHER PLAIN TALE OF WAR DEPART- AMERICA'S COMMERCIAL INVASION OF THE OLD WORLD.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS BEING SLOWLY

ELBOWED OUT OF MARKETS THOUGHT TO BE THEIR OWN-TRIBUTES

TO AMERICAN ENTER-PRISE AND SKILL

London, May 6.-Public attention has again been directed to America's growing competition with England in the industrial markets by the announcement this week that the new English trunk line, the Great Central Railway, has ordered locomotives in America, while advices from abroad show that the Americans are beating the English right along the line. The British consul at La Rochelle, France, in a report just submitted, says that the Americans are fast taking the agricultural machinery business in his district from English firms. The latter, it is pointed out by the Consul, would not conform to the farmers' demand for light machinery, whereas the Americans have adapted themselves to circumstances and make machinery that is exactly suited to the farmers' requirements.

The foregoing is only a sample of the tributes which are now constantly found in consular reports to American enterprise, and showing that American manufacturers are slowly elbowing their English rivals out of markets which the British thought were their own preserves. Articles on Anglo-American industrial and commercial rivalry, which are extremely flattering to Americans, constantly appear in the English press. "The Daily News," in a typical article this week on "American Engines-The Threatened Invasion," compares the enormous progress in power and speed of American locomotives with the slight improvements in English engines. It says:

It is a triffe humiliating, but still none the less a fact, that our modern English engines, both for passenger and goods trains, have not increased in power faster than trains in weight. On the other hand, technical experts come back from America with glowing accounts of great improvements in railway working there.

The article further declares that this recently created superiority, which must be ascribed to the latest developments in the American locomo tive, in which were combined speed and power,

A MONSTER DREDGING MACHINE

of the Old World by America, a Chicago engineer named Bates arrived in London this week. Mr. Bates is playing an important part in the introduction of American machinery and Eighteen months ago the Russian Government requested Mr. Bates to make a study of the river Volga, with a view to the improvement of its navigation. As a result, the Government has decided to adopt his methods for 2,500 miles of river improvement, and has instructed him to construct the largest and most powerful dredging machine that could be built, This machine has just been completed in Belgium. It is an electrical self-propelling hydraulic dredge of 6,500 horse-power. It is creating a great deal of compent and speculation in engineering and scientific circles. The Russian and Belgian Ministers of Public Works, with a large company of Belgian officials, were present at tests of the dredging-machine which were made on the river Scheldt a few days ago. Since those tests were made commissions representing the Australian and the Indian Governments have inspected the machine, as a result of which Mr. Bates to-day signed contracts to furnish similar plants for India and Australia. Commissions from the Panama and Suez canals from South Africa, China and Japan, besides several European countries, are coming to inan intended visit are the King of Belgium and Prince Albert, son of the heir apparent to the

Regarding the general industrial situation, Mr. Bates says that the present boom in iron and steel in the United States has had the effect of checking the expansion of American trade in Europe. Up to a few months ago he had been able to import all kinds of machinery and material cheaper from America than they could be bought in Europe, but this is now no longer

TURNING TO AMERICAN APPLIANCES,

The Iron and Steel Institute held its annual conference here this week, closing to-day with Carnegle, Captain John Jacques, U. S. N.; John Platt, of New-York, and C. F. Hennery, of Rochester, N. Y. Captain Jacques, who is on an official mission to report regarding new developments in the forging of armor and heavy guns, said that he had visited Continental centres in pursuance of his instructions. Everywhere in Continental and English manufacturing centres he had found the trend of thought directed to the immense advantage of American labor-sav-ing appliances, and since his last visit to Europe there was an increased respect for American

American delegation to the Disarmament Con-ference, is likewise here making inquiries at ference, is likewise here making inquiries at Woolwich before he goes to the Continent. Captain Crozier carries credentials to French and German military depots. His mission includes investigation of and report on the latest phases and developments in quick-firing field artillery. Douglas Harry Coghill, member of the House of Commons for Stoke-on-Trent, will next week ask the Government whether, considering the injury done to English trade by the present lates of States tarts. The Foreign Office will enter

injury done to English trade by the present United States tariff, the Foreign Office will enter

injury done to English trade by the present United States tariff, the Foreign Office will enter into specific commercial negotiations with the United States with a view to obtaining favorable treatment for British manufacturers.

The personality of Cecil Rhodes has been a towering figure this week. His welcome at the meeting of the Chartered British South Africa Company at the Cannon Street Hotel on Tuesday was one of blind enthusiasm. Mr. Rhodes carried his audience away with his breezy optimism, which served as a glided coating for the unpleasant fact that the negotiations with the Government for aid for his Cape-to-Cairo rallway had failed, and that the company needed another £3,000,000. The audience, among whom were a number of fashionable women, cheered him wildly. At the close of his speech Mr. Rhodes was obliged to address an overflow meeting outside the hall. Such an enormous crowd surrounded him, enthusiastically cheering him, that policemen were required to escort him back to the offices of the Chartered Company. The after-effect of Mr. Rhodes's speech was less favorable, however, and shares of the Brittsh South Africa Company suffered a decline. was less favorable, however, and shares of the

pany's tender of railway iron for the Rhodesian road and his explanation of its rejection have attracted considerable attention. In an interview on that subject Mr. Rhodes said:

wiew on that subject Mr. Rhodes said:

My policy has been to support home industries wherever it can be done, from a business point of view, but there is no need for Americans to be discouraged. We positively will go into open markets in the future. I personally believe the open market to be the best in every interest. I can see no reason why the American iron and steel industry should not watch us even more closely than in the past, for Rhodesia is going forward without Government support, and we want to attract enterprising Angeo-Saxons and let them see the enormous scope before them. The Government's caution in supporting us is no new thing. Take Madagascar, for example. No man has done so much for that island as General Galileni, and yet even now he is obliged to go upon his knees and supplicate the French Government to follow even our limited example and open up the country. The German Emperor, who is a man of immense intelligence, sees clearly the uitimate value of present support in similar cases. I believe that Americans are quicker-to see business

possibilities than the average Englishman, who is cautious, conservative and insular as a rule; but once the Briton sees clearly, then no amount of capital is enough to sink. You can say that Americans are as welcome in Rhodesia as brothers. Three years will see us on the crest of an enormous wave of prosperity.

Regarding the opening up of the Philippines Mr. Rhodes said:

If my observation is correct, the Americans will be quick to see the great possibilities of trade in that direction, and will not stand waiting, but will rush with capital to develop the industries of the islands. It is impossible to believe that the American Government, with such facts and possibilities beyond a shadow of doubt, will hesitate a moment, as the British Government has done regarding Rhodesia.

ment that the whole of the £3,000,000 needed for railways in Rhodesia has already been as sured.

LORD REVELSTOKE PRAISES TRUSTS.

The correspondent of The Associated Press has had an interview with Lord Revelstoke on the latter's visit to America, from which he has just returned. Referring to the present rush to form trusts and syndicates in America, Lord Revelstoke, who is a director of the Bank of England and a member of the banking-house of Baring Brothers & Co., Limited, said:

Baring Brothers & Co., Limited, said:

These combines appear to be of immense advantage. Wildcat schemes will undoubtedly be formulated from time to time, but great organizations of industry in America have, in my opinion, in most cases resulted in undoubted economy of labor and expense of management, and have been beneficial in financial and other results. Englishmen hardly yet appreciate the force and potentiality of the present movement, but there will soon be a revulsion of public opinion in favor of these combinations. America is going forward by leaps and bounds, and will make things extremely uncomfortable for British industry if we of England do not recognize more fully that the competition between enterprises of vast capital, as opposed to more limited individual ventures, can only end in favor of the former; and that is where America is now setting her puil. The great copper combine has put all other speculative interests into the shade. The railroad share market is most apathetic, and the open account in "Yankees" in London has been reduced to the minimum. But this is only a temporary phase. Another six months will see a great change.

Lord Revelstoke closed by saying that "a visit

Lord Revelstoke closed by saying that "a visit to America is an education in itself."

AMERICANS IN NICARAGUA.

THEY COMPLAIN OF LACK OF SUPPORT BY MINISTER MERRY-WILL NOT SUB-

MIT TO INSULT. New-Orleans, May 6 (Special).-The steamer Condor, from Bluefields, came into port this morning, bearing the latest news from the seat of disturbance in Nicaragua. The news, dated April 28, is of the bluest kind, it being declared that Minister Merry is not giving the merchants the support they desired. Mr. Merry asserts that he has gone as far as his authority permits, and he has been unable to get any mesages through, the Nicaraguans saying that the wires

in getting their own messages through. The correspondent further says that the Americans in Bluefields, whether supported or not by Minister Merry, will no longer submit to insult and abuse from Nicaraguans, and will defend themselves as best they can. Mr. Merry says that if communication by wire is not given to him soon he will go to Colon and cable from

are not working. The fact remains that the

Nicaraguans themselves are finding no trouble

The German subject, "Jack" Martin, who was taken from the steamer Condor and thrown into prison, was tried and received three days in which to get out of the country. He reached New-Orleans to-day on the Condor. The British cruiser Intrepid made a flying visit to Bluefields in course of the week, and finding no orders there awaiting her, went on to San Juan

AN AGREEMENT WITH NICARAGUA. TEMPORARY ARRANGEMENT AS TO AMERICAN MERCHANTS CLAIMS MADE BY MINISTER MERRY.

Managua, Nicaragua, May 6 (via Galveston, Tex.). The Bluefields correspondent of "El Comercio" telegraphs to that paper to-day that Captain Will- the greeting received from so large a body o the United States Minister to Nica ragua, has agreed to a settlement of the claims of United States citizens there against the Nicaraguan Government. The settlement, according to "El Comercio's" correspondent, is favorable to Nicaragua and is in the nature of a triumph for her Minister of Foreign Relations.

Washington, May 6.-Minister Merry has advised the State Department from Port Limon of the nature of the temporary arrangement he has reached with the Nicaraguan Government respecting the dewith the Nicaraguan Government respecting the de-mand of that Government on American merchants at Bluefields for another payment of the duties on imports which they had already paid to the revolu-tionary Government. Under this arrangement the additional sums collected are to be turned over to the British Consul at Bluefields, who is to be the custodian of the funds pending diplomatic negotia-tions between this country and Nicaragua as to a permanent settlement of the question.

WILL NOT RETURN TO BLUEFIELDS. Washington, May 6.-The following cable dispatch was received at the Navy Department to-day from Captain Dayton of the cruiser Detroit: Port Limon, Costa Rica, May 6.—Detroit, Minister, proceeded immediately Colon coal.

This is the first cable report the Navy Department has had from the commander of the Detroit, with one exception, since she arrived at Bluefields.

ment has had from the commander of the Detroit, with one exception, since she arrived at Bluefields. It was said by the Nicaraguan authorities in answer to the complaints against tampering with cable dispatches that the wires were unserviceable. Port Limon is about a day's run from Bluefields. The Minister referred to is United States Minister Merry, who went to Bluefields from Managua to adjust the dispate between the American merchants and General Torres, and the fact that he leaves Bluefields at this time is taken here as an indication that no crises exists there.

Later in the day a change in the order of the movements of the Detroit was announced. This probably was brought about by the receipt of the cable dispatch from Minister Merry, which indicated that, through the transfer to the field of diplomacy of the questions at issue between the Government of Nicaragua and the American merchants at Bluefields, but, after taking on coal at Colon, will proceed northward to Greytown and there take on board the body of the late General Daniel McAuley, the agent of the Nicaragua Canai Company, who died on the isthmus about two years ago. The vessel will come to Fort Monroe, and there take on board the body of the hite General Daniel McAuley, the agent of the Nicaragua Canai Company, who died on the isthmus about two years ago. The vessel will come to Fort Monroe, and there the body will be transatiped to Washington, the burial to take place at Arlington. It is not intended, however, to leave American interests in Nicaragua entirely unprotected, so it was announced at the Navy Department that the orders of the Vixen to proceed to Bluefields remain unchanged, and she will start in the course of a few days.

THE DETROIT ARRIVES AT COLON. Colon, Colombia, May 6.—The United States cruiser Detroit, Captain Dayton commanding, has arrived here from Port Limon, where she landed William L. Merry, United States Minister to Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Salvador, who went to Bluenelds in connection with the recent tax dispute. That question is reported to be nearly arranged.

GREAT BRITAIN AND FRIENDLY ISLANDS.

THE LATTER A DEPENDENCY OF THE FORMER-ACTION TO RESIST GERMAN AGGRESSION.

San Francisco, May 6.—A letter from Tonga, Friendly Islands, dated April 11, says that a treaty has been entered into between Great Britain and the Islands. In December the German Vice-Consul at Samoa made a demand on the Government of the Islands for £25,000, the claims being for debts contracted by Tongans to German traders. Some of the accounts are thirty years old. After consideration the Government repudiated these claims. The Consul informed the Premier that unless the full amount was paid Germany would

consideration the Consul informed the Premier that unless the full amount was paid Germany would send a large war vessel to seize Vayau, which contains a splendid harbor.

On March 7 the British warship Tauranga arrived, and her captain held an interview with King George Thou II. It is said that the King was informed that Great Britain considered Germany's claim just, but did not propose to let her take Vayau or any other part of this group, so offered to pay the claims and protect these little islands that Germany is so eager to acquire. It is not the intention of the British at this time to annex the islands, comprising the Vayau, Haspi and Tonga groups. The British and King George have merely formed a treaty alliance, offensive and defensive, the German claims will be paid when presented, and the islands have virtually-become a dependency of Great Britain.

THE NEWS OF TWO CAPITALS

LONDON.

FAVORABLE OMENS FOR THE PEACE CONFERENCE-ANGLO-AMERICAN GOODWILL

THE CORDIAL RECEPTION GIVEN TO THE "AMERICAN RESPONSE TO ENG-LISH EXPRESSIONS OF SYMPATHY"

-THE CHURCH QUESTION

London, May 6 .- The Peace Conference at The Hague commands public attention, not only because it is a unique diplomatic body, but also because European relations have been ordered so as to be in close accord with its chief motive. There could not be a more favorable time for preconcerted action by the Great Powers in the direction of the limitation of armaments, The Chinese question has resolved itself into a practical problem of arranging spheres of influence on the principle that there is "room enough for all in Asia," and there is an open door for the future partition of the Empire without dissension or war. The Near East is as quiet as the Far East. French militarism is paralyzed by the intrigues of the General Staff in the Dreyfus case, and German militarism is unable to give a single intelligible reason for the recent additions to the Army and Navy budgets. There is no cloud as large as a man's hand anywhere in the sky, except, possibly, in the Transvaal. England finds it easy to come to an agreement with one Power after another over frontiers and spheres of influence; no nation is dreading an outbreak of war, and all countries are taxed to the point of exhaustion. The Peace Conference is happily timed, and fits in with existing

least possible resistance in European affairs, The full list of delegates to the Conference shows that at least twenty-four nations will be represented when the sessions open in the gaudily decorated Orange Hall of the Huls ten Bosch, and that many of the best military and naval experts and masters of international law will be present. Baron De Staal, Sir Julian Pauncefote, Count Münster and M. Bourgeois will be the chief European figures, and England, owing to her recent agreements with Germany, Russia and France, will be in a commanding position for making her influence felt in favor of restrictions upon armaments. The American delegates are expected to play a great part in the conference, President Seth Low and Captain Mahan will spend a few days in London before going to The Hague, and will probably be entertained by the American Ambassador on their arrival next Wednesday.

conditions of diplomacy; it follows the line of

A pamphlet entitled "An American Fespons to Expressions of English Sympathy" has been received by the Anglo-American Committee; it has found its way into the newspaper offices where it is regarded with satisfaction as a dignified and hearty response to the resolution men at Stafford House. When that meeting was held Americans were preoccupied with the excitement of war, and the promoters of the English movement were disappointed when their efforts seemed to lack appreciation in the United States. This reply, with fifteen hundred signa tures from every State in the Union, makes full amends for what was then regarded as American indifference to overtures of exceptional warmth. Its terms are described by "The Daily Chronicle" as cordial and felicitous, and other journals are impressed with the heartiness of representative Americans.

Another proof of Anglo-American goo ship is furnished by the overtures made to the American Society in London in connection with the banquet in honor of the Queen's eightleth birthday. While this banquet has been planned by Sir William Robinson, Sir Walter Besant and others as a tribute from the most distin guished men of letters and art in England, and while special provision is made for full repre sentation from the Colonies, leading Americans here have been asked to take a prominent part in the affair. There will be an American table at the banquet in the Hotel Cecil, and there will be a toast to the United States as the oldest English colony, with a reply from Colonel James L. Taylor, who will point the obvious moral that a good deal has happened since Jamestown and

Lord Rosebery has emerged from retirement as a man of the future, who dates back his principles fourteen years, and coyly disclaims any intention of returning to active politics His first speech at the News-Vendors' dinner, in which he advised the Sunday journals to proclaim the Truce of God, was evidently prearranged with his friend, Mr. Alfred Harmsworth, owner of "The Daily Mail," for that journal has promptly offered to suspend its Sunday issue if "The Daily Telegraph" will follow its example. It is not impossible that both journals may abandon this experiment, each under pressure from the competition of the other; but whether this be done or not, Lord Rosebery, by discussing the Sunday question, has made a subtle appeal to the Nonconformist conscience, and may be credited with an in genious political stroke. Sir William Harcourt had already strengthened his hold upon that powerful element of the Liberal party by his polemics against lawlessness in the Church, but Lord Rosebery has also discerned his opportunity and made full use of it.

His second speech last night before the City Liberal Club was another political manoguvre destined to have a momentous influence upon the fortunes of a divided party. He virtually proclaimed himself a Liberal-Unionist, going back to the Liberalism of 1885, throwing over Irish Home Rule and accepting nothing that has since intervened. With the single exception of Imperialism, Lord Rosebery and Mr. Chamberlain might reconstruct the Liberal party on the basis of the principles of 1885, but there are no signs that they are drawing together for future action. They could easily stand under the same umbrella, although Mr. Chamberlain would probably insist upon holding it. One is as good an Imperialist as the other, and they probably are in hearty accord in thinking that Ireland, with the new Local Government Act, has a much Home Rule as England will ever allow her

Such a coalition would substitute a Tory Democracy for Radicalism, and the advanced section of the Liberal party might be conciliated. Rosebery without Chamberlain makes no appeal to Radicalism; he represents Whiggery strongly seasoned with Imperialism and offers the country nothing which it does not have under Unionist Government. His speech, while able and sincere, is filled with counsels of despair, since he presents a hopeless view of the decadence of Parliamentary Liberalism and looks backward for lines of reunion rather than forward to new issues and progressive policies. Its general effect is distinctly disheartening to Liberalism. If the Unionist Government has been thinking seriously of dissolving Parliament in